

# Research methods

- exploratory study
- experimental study
- correlational study
- causal study
- naturalistic (empirical) observation (also known as field study)
- survey
- case study
- longitudinal study

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- A) exploratory study
  - B) experimental study
  - C) correlational study
  - D) causal study
  - E) naturalistic (empirical) observation (also known as field study)
  - F) survey
  - G) case study
  - H) longitudinal study
- 1) manipulates a variable [anything that can vary] under controlled conditions to see if this produces any changes in a dependent variable
  - 2) attempts to prove a cause-and-effect relationship
  - 3) makes inferences from data collected via interviews or questionnaires
  - 4) keeps in-depth<sup>1</sup> descriptive records, as an outside observer, of an individual or group
  - 5) carries out a preliminary study of something not previously researched
  - 6) observes and records some behaviour or phenomenon, often over a prolonged period, in its natural setting without interfering with the subjects or phenomena in any way
  - 7) follows the same sample [e.g. group of people] over time and makes repeated observations
  - 8) attempts to determine the relationship between two or more variables, using mathematical techniques for summarising data

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- D) causal study 2) attempts to prove a cause-and-effect relationship
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# Research methods

method

- an effective, a reliable, an alternative, a common, the traditional

to use\to employ

- a method, a methodology; a technique, a procedure; an approach; an instrument, a device

to carry out\to conduct

- a procedure, an experiment, a pilot study, a survey

apparatus

- is assembled
- is checked